

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JACK MARRONE, husband, KAREN  
MARRONE, wife, both individually and  
in their capacity as parents and guardians  
for VIDA MARRONE, a minor, and  
MATTHEW ADAM MARRONE,

Plaintiffs

vs.

ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LINDA M. EDLEMAN, FRED SCHAFER,  
MT. GRETNAL REALTY, and HOUSE  
MASTERS

Civil Action No.: 1:CV-01-0773

(U.S. District Judge Yvette Kane)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FILED

NOV 25 2002

CLERK  
Deputy Clerk

**PLAINTIFFS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO THE MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT OF DEFENDANT FRED SCHAEFFER AND MT. GRETNAL REALTY**

AND NOW come the Plaintiffs, by and through their counsel of record, Tarasi, Tarasi & Fishman, P.C., Louis M. Tarasi, Jr., Esquire, and Gianni Floro, Esquire, and hereby file this Plaintiffs' Brief in Opposition to the Motion for Summary Judgment of Defendant Fred Schaeffer and Mt. Gretnal Realty, and in support thereof set forth the following:

**I. COUNTER STATEMENT OF THE FACTS:**

Non-moving Plaintiffs incorporate by reference, as if set forth fully herein, their "Plaintiffs' Amended Counter Statement of Undisputed Material Facts Regarding the Motion for Summary Judgment of Defendants Fred Schaeffer and Mt. Gretnal Realty."

**II. STANDARD OF REVIEW:**

The standards to be applied by this District Court in ruling on a motion for summary judgment are set forth in Fed.R.Civ.P. 56. This District Court is compelled to look beyond the

pleadings to determine if the pleadings and claims made therein have sufficient factual support to warrant consideration for trial; and thus a motion for summary judgment is only appropriate where there is no genuine issue of material fact, and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Lind v. Jones, Lang Lesalle Americas, Inc., 135 F.Supp.2d 616, 619 (E.D.Pa. 2001), *citing*, Williams v. Borough of West Chester, 891 F.2d 458, 463-464 (3d Cir. 1989). The party seeking summary judgment always bears the initial responsibility of informing the District Court of the basis for its motion and identifying those portions of the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories and admissions on file, together with any affidavits, which it believes demonstrates the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. Lind, 135 F.Supp.2d at 619, *citing*, Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 106 S.Ct. 2548 (1986).

It is well settled that this District Court must consider all the evidence, and the inferences from it, in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. U.S. v. Diebold, Inc., 369 U.S. 654, 655, 82 S.Ct. 993, 994 (1962); Tigg v. Dow Corning Corp., 822 F.2d 358, 361 (3d Cir. 1987); Baker v. Lukens Steel Co., 793 F.2d 509, 511 (3d Cir. 1986). If a conflict arises between the evidence presented by both sides, the District Court must accept as true the allegations of the non-moving party. Lind, 135 F.Supp.2d at 619, *citing*, Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 255, 106 S.Ct. 2505, 2513 (1986).

### III. ARGUMENT:

#### A. Plaintiffs Have Established a Claim for Misrepresentation Against the Moving Defendants Fred Schaeffer and Mt. Gretna Realty

In their Amended Complaint the Plaintiffs made the following allegations against the moving Defendants (hereinafter, "Seller's Agents") and in support of their claim for

misrepresentation:

76. The Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 through 75 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.
77. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty were at all relevant times the agent, servant, employee, or ostensible agent of Defendant Linda M. Edleman, and acted through its agents, servants, employees, and ostensible agents.
78. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty were, and have been an agent for, other homes in the area and as such, due to their experience and expertise, knew or should have known that the property in question, and the area was prone to said dampness/water problems.
79. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty had a duty to disclose, as well as a duty to make sure that the seller, their principle, disclosed all known defects in the property at issue prior to sale.
80. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty breached that duty by failing to disclose, and acted in concert with Defendant Edleman to not reveal said known defects relating to dampness/water.
81. These undisclosed problems lead to the formation of the mold in July of 2000.
82. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty's failure to disclose said information, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

The crux of the Plaintiffs allegations against the Seller's Agents concerned the Seller's Agents' failure to disclose the condition of the house they placed on the market on behalf of the Defendant, Linda M. Edleman (hereinafter, "Edleman"), which condition was known or should have been known to them. Seller's Agents were aware or should have been aware that the improvements made by the Edlemans, *i.e.*, the "addition to" or "remodeling" of the basement in

the Edleman house, were intended to disguise or hide a latent defect, *e.g.*, a dampness or water problem. Although the Plaintiffs (hereinafter, "Marrones") did have a home inspection conducted, and it revealed that there were "INDICATIONS OF WATER PENETRATION CONDITIONS: Water Marks/Stains" and that there were "INDICATIONS OF POSSIBLE PRIOR REMEDIAL WORK: Construction/Coatings," those warnings were limited to an area of the basement that had not had the "addition to" or "remodeling" of the basement conducted, *i.e.*, the non-finished area of the basement. (Depo. of Charles E. Bertoud, Jr. (hereinafter, "Bertoud") at Ex. 7, "Express Report;" Depo. of Bertoud at p. 30, ln. 20 - p. 39, ln. 4) Mr. Bertoud testified that his inspection was under certain limitations:

Limitations would be like if there was contents down there that could not be moved **to look behind finished materials**, drop ceilings, insulation.

(Depo. of Bertoud at p. 38, lns. 22-24) (*Emphasis supplied*) Exhibits 10 and 12 of Mr. Bertoud's deposition gives some indication of the physical location of the two areas at issue, the unfinished area, depicted in exhibit 10, and the finished area, depicted in the left hand side and top right pictures in exhibit 12A, and the right hand side and lower left pictures in exhibit 12B. (Depo. of Bertoud at Exs. 10 and 12) Photographs number 36 and 41, taken on August 12, 2002, and attached to the Report of Tom Moore, provides a clear demarcation of the two areas; observing those photographs demonstrates the white "Dry-Loc" coating material that was applied to the unfinished area, and the bare concrete block indicating the finished area of the basement; these photograph post-date Mr. Marrone's activities of removing the paneling and insulation in the finished area, after the "mold explosion." (Affidavit of Tom Moore; Depo. of Jack Marrone at p. 126, lns. 6-12; p. 130, ln. 6 - p. 133, ln. 23) These two areas were noted in the Report of Robert

Pfromm of October 15, 2000:

It was observed, that most of the interior surface of the below grade (underground) foundation walls were covered first with a layer of tar paper , then with fiberglass insulation between studs, then with wood paneling.

(Affidavit of Robert Pfromm at p. 2 of the "Observations" in his report of October 15, 2000)

Clearly, Mr. Bertoud would not have ripped down the finished area of the basement had he not had a reason to, such as a specific indication that an addition to or remodeling had been conducted in the basement to disguise water damage in that area of the basement, therefore, this condition was a latent defect of the property, which was not disclosed to the Plaintiffs prior to purchase. (Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 14, "Seller's Property Disclosure Statement")

Contrary to the contentions of the Seller's Agents, summary judgment is inappropriate in this matter and on their behalf. In support of their position the Seller's Agents rely on the holding in Bowman v. Meadow Ridge, Inc., 419 Pa.Super. 511, 615 A.2d 755 (1992). In that case the Superior Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the dismissal of a complaint of home buyers by preliminary objections of the seller's agent, based upon their interpretation of the "parol evidence rule." Bowman dealt only with the applicability the rule, regarding oral representations made to the buyers, which would allow the admission into evidence of those oral representations by the seller's agent. The Superior Court of Pennsylvania noted the following definition of the parol evidence rule:

Where the alleged prior or contemporaneous oral representations or agreements concern a subject which is specifically dealt with within the written contract, and the written contract covers or purports to cover the entire agreement of the parties, the law is now clearly and well settled that **in the absence of fraud**, accident or mistake, the alleged oral representations or agreements are merged in or superseded by the subsequent written contract, and parol evidence to vary, modify or supersede the written contract is inadmissible in evidence.

Bowman, 419 Pa.Super. at 517, 615 A.2d at 758-759, *quoting*, LeDonne v. Kessler, 256 Pa.Super. 280, 286-287, 389 A.2d 1123, 1126-1127 (1978), *quoting*, Bardwell v. The Willis Co., 375 Pa. 503, 506, 100 A.2d 102, 104 (1953) (footnote omitted); Myers v. McHenry, 389 Pa.Super. 100, 106, 580 A.2d 860, 863 (1990). (*Emphasis supplied*)

Nevertheless, this is not a case of an alleged oral misrepresentation, and unlike the facts in Bowman, this is a case where the misrepresentation concerned the physical condition of the home and could not have been discovered by an inspection of the premises. Bowman, 419 Pa.Super. at 518, 615 A.2d at 759. This case is more akin to the condition at issue in the LeDonne case; in that case the Superior Court of Pennsylvania allowed the plaintiffs' case to go forward due to the fact that those plaintiffs were not reasonably on notice of the latent defect of the property, the Superior Court opined:

Because the septic system was underground, appellants could not have possessed full knowledge of its physical appearance and adequacy and could not have readily ascertained whether a drainage problem existed. They observed a purported drainage field, but this observation would not reasonably put them on notice that the subterranean septic system still malfunctioned. Indeed, the opposite inference would be more logical. Because appellants could not discern through visual inspection alone the existence of the septic system problem of which they now complain, the wording of paragraph six does not bar the admission of evidence of appellees' alleged misrepresentations concerning septic system problems.

LeDonne, 256 Pa.Super. at 291-292, 389 A.2d at 1129. The Superior Court went to note that:

To invoke the parole evidence rule to cover a situation which buyer could not have envisioned at the time of contracting would be **manifestly unfair and would affirmatively aid the perpetration of fraud against an unsuspecting buyer.**

LeDonne, 256 Pa.Super. at 293, 389 A.2d at 1130. (*Emphasis supplied*)

The integration clause set forth at paragraph 27(c), upon which the Seller's Agents rely is

meaningless in this matter due to the fact that the Seller's Property Disclosure Statement is specifically referenced in the Standard Agreement of Sale at paragraph 5. SPECIAL CLAUSES (1-98), which provides that:

Buyer acknowledges receipt of Seller's Property Disclosure Statement before signing this Agreement, if required by law. (See Notice, Information Regarding the Seller's Property Disclosure Act.)

(Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 29; Depo. of Schaeffer at p. 51, ln. 24 - p. 56, ln. 13; Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 14) It is disingenuous for the Seller's Agents to now claim that the Seller's Property Disclosure Statement was not a representation that was a part of the Standard Agreement of Sale when that document is specifically referenced in the contract itself. Moreover, the Seller's Agents also rely upon paragraph 26 of Standard Agreement of Sale, which is alleged to provide a release; however, upon review of the Standard Agreement of Sale it is obvious that Marrones did not agree to this release with regard to paragraph 8 PROPERTY INSPECTION CONTINGENCY (1-98), which was not marked by the Plaintiffs, therefore, the Plaintiffs specifically did not agree to the release in paragraph 26, and the contract should be interpreted to be ambiguous with regard to this provision, especially in light of the misrepresentations regarding the latent defect of the house and the fact that no option is selected by the parties. (Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 29, ¶ 8) The cases cited by the Seller's Agents in support of their contention that the release in paragraph 26 of the Standard Agreement of Sale exempts them from liability are not favorable to them. In Wolbach v. Fay, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania opined that:

Reformation of a release would require **a showing of fraud** or mutual mistake by clear and convincing evidence.

488 Pa. 239, 242, 412 A.2d 487, 488 (1980), *citing*, Yoo Hoo Bottling Co. of Pa., Inc. v. Lebowitz, 432 Pa. 117, 247 A.2d 469 (1968). (*Emphasis supplied*) In that case Mr. Wolbach was questioned on whether or not he had read and understood the release he had signed, he answered affirmatively on both inquiries, **and absent fraud** the Court would not allow for relief. Wolbach, 488 Pa. at 242, 412 A.2d 488. In the case *sub judice*, there was no evidence presented by the Seller's Agents in support of their motion for summary judgment that demonstrated that Jack and Karen Marrone read the release, or for that matter understood the contents of it. In Sparler v. Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania stated that:

A release normally covers only such matters as can fairly be said to be within the contemplation of the parties when release was given.

360 Pa.Super. 597, 601, 521 A.2d 433, 434-435. Had the Marrones known that this purported release would extinguish their rights with regard to a material misrepresentation of a latent defect, they would have never entered into the contract. (Depo. of Karen Marrone at p. 73, lns. 17-20; Depo. of Jack Marrone at p. 219, ln. 5 - p. 220, ln. 8) In Vaughn v. Didizian, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania recognized that:

[R]eleases are strictly construed **so as not to bar the enforcement of a claim which had not accrued at the date of the execution of the release.**

436 Pa. Super. 436, 439, 648 A.2d 38, 40 (1994) (*emphasis supplied*), *citing*, Restifo v. McDonald, 426 Pa. 5, 230 A.2d 199 (1967); Henry Shenk Co. v. City of Erie, 352 Pa. 481, 43 A.2d 99 (1945); Zurich General Acc. & Liab. Ins. Co. v. Klein, 181 Pa. Super. 48, 121 A.2d 893 (1956). In this case the Marrones were unable to determine the fraud perpetrated against them until after the execution of the purported release. That fraud was composed of a



misrepresentation that was intended to induce the action undertaken by the Marrones, *i.e.*, purchasing the Edleman house, in reliance upon the misrepresentation, to the damage of its victims, the Marrones. Thomas v. Seaman, 451 Pa. 347, 350, 304 A.2d 139 (1973). The evidence presented of the fraud must be clear, precise, and convincing. Thomas, 451 Pa. At 351.

The elements of intentional misrepresentation are as follows:

1. A representation;
2. which is material to the transaction at hand;
3. made falsely, **with knowledge of its falsity or recklessness as to whether it is true or false**;
4. with the intention of misleading another party into relying on it;
5. justifiable reliance on the misrepresentation; and
6. the resulting injury was proximately caused by the reliance.

GMH. Associates, Inc. v. Prudential Realty Group, CB, 2000 Pa.Super. 59, 752 A.2d 889, 901 (2000). (*Emphasis Supplied*)

A misrepresentation is material if it is of such character that **had it not been made** the transaction would not have been consummated. GMH Associates, 752 A.2d at 902. A “negligent misrepresentation” is a misrepresentation which arises from a want of “reasonable care or competence in obtaining or communicating information” as opposed to a “fraudulent” misrepresentation which involves either a “knowing” or a “reckless” communication or misrepresentation. Woodward v. Dietrich, 378 Pa.Super. 111, 548 A.2d 301, 308, FN5, (1988).

A result is deemed to be “intended” if the actor either acts with a desire to cause it, or acts believing that there is a substantial certainty that the result would follow from his conduct. Woodward, 548 A.2d at 127, FN7 (1988). “Reason to expect” is when one has reason to expect a result if he has information from which a reasonable man would conclude that the result will follow or would govern his conduct upon the assumption that it will do so. Woodward, 548 A.2d

at 127, FN7 (1988).

The Marrones demonstrated that the Seller's Agents failed to disclose the water problems associated with the property at issue, the Seller's Agents misrepresented that the property was free of such a problem, going so far as to mask that fact. Mr. Schaeffer admitted to advising Ms. Edleman with regard to the sale of her property, and it is important to note that Mr. Schaeffer was also aware or should have been aware that Ms. Edleman's Seller's Property Disclosure Statement misrepresented material facts regarding the house at issue, 354 Timber Road. (68 P.S. § 1021, *et seq.*) The second page of the Lebanon County Multi-List Services Exclusive Right to Sell Agreement for Sale of Real Estate indicates that Mr. Schaeffer and Ms. Edleman were both aware that the basement was improved, *see item* "L: Basement" in which option 4 "Improved" is selected. (Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 13; and Depo. of Schaeffer at p. 24, ln. 1 -24) However, paragraph 7 of the Seller's Property Disclosure Statement indicates that there were "no additions" or "remodeling" undertaken by Ms. Edleman, or known to her to be undertaken; however, it is clear that both Ms. Edleman and Mr. Schaeffer knew of the addition and remodeling that Ms. Edleman's ex-husband undertook. (Depo. of Edleman at Ex. 5, p.2; Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 14; and Depo. of Schaeffer at p. 24, ln. 1 -24; Affidavits of Tom Moore and Robert Pfromm) An examination of the writing (Lebanon County Multi-List Services Exclusive Right to Sell Agreement for Sale of Real Estate) (Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 13) and of Exhibit 3 (second document) of Mr. Schaeffer's deposition reveals that Mr. Schaeffer himself, in his own writing, filled the Lebanon County Multi-List Services Exclusive Right to Sell Agreement for Sale of Real Estate form and would have known that the basement was improved. (Depo. of Schaeffer at Ex. 3 (second document); Depo. of Schaeffer at p. 13, lns. 13-22) Mr. Schaeffer admits to

having filled out the Lebanon County Multi-List Services Exclusive Right to Sell Agreement for Sale of Real Estate with Ms. Edleman. (Depo. of Schaeffer at Exs. 12-13; p. 23, ln. 10 - p. 24, ln. 18) Mr. Schaeffer also admits to having gone through the Seller's Property Disclosure Statement with Ms. Edleman to ensure that she knew how items on the Seller's Property Disclosure Statement **affected the price of the home**. (Depo. of Schaeffer at p. 58, ln. 25 - p. 59, ln. 24) By providing a true recitation of the history of the Edleman house would have delayed any purchaser from buying the Edleman house due to the defective condition of the house, known only to Ms. Edleman, her ex-husband, and the Seller's Agents.

Nowhere in the Seller's Property Disclosure Statement does the Ms. Edleman disclose the moisture problems of the basement. The entire Seller's Property Disclosure Statement indicates that there are no problems with the property at issue. This misrepresentation was material, because the Marrones would not have purchased the property had they known at the time that there was such a problem. The Seller's Agents knew or should have known about the problem, as they are professional realtors, who have sold other homes in the area for eighteen (18) years. (Depo. of Schaeffer at p. 12, lns. 3-25; Depo. of Jack Marrone at p. 140, ln. 6 - p. 141, ln. 8; p. 152, ln. 21 - p. 153, ln. 13) Because of their expertise in the area of home sales, they had, or should have had, knowledge beyond the Plaintiffs regarding such problems, and should have taken steps to ensure that if such problems existed, that they were disclosed as is required by law. (68 P.S. § 1021, *et seq.*)

When there is a serious and dangerous latent defect known to the seller, then he must disclose such defect to the unknowing or suffer liability for his failure to do so. Gozon v. Henderson-Dewey & Associates, Inc., 312 Pa. Super. 242, 245, 458 A.2d 605, 607 (1983).

Sellers are required to disclose dangerous and material defects to prospective purchasers. Frey v. Beaver County Tax Claim Bureau, 687 A.2d 57, 58 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1996). Public policy requires that **this is an affirmative duty**. Id. The Pennsylvania Superior Court has held:

Where there are ... defects in ... premises, dangerous to the property, health, or life of the tenant, which defects are known to the landlord ... it is the duty of the landlord to disclose them to the tenant ... and failure to do so amounts to a fraud.

Quashnock v. Frost, 299 Pa. Super. 9, 21, n7, 445 A.2d 121, 127, n.7 (1982).

As the moisture problem was known to Ms. Edleman, and therefore, should have been known by her agents, this failure to disclose this information was made with the intention to deceive the Marrones and to deceive them into believing that no such problem existed. The Marrones, being in an inferior position due to their lack of expertise, relied on the legally imposed duty on the seller and her agents to disclose such information. As a result of the Marrones reliance, and the Seller's Agents failure to disclose, as was their duty, the Marrones have suffered physical and financial damages. (Pls.' Ans. Obj. to Ints. and Req. Prod. Docs.)

Releases are construed in accordance with traditional principles of contract law and are binding on parties **absent fraud**. Davis, III v. Government Employees Insurance Company, 2002 WL 469099, \*4 (Pa. Super. 2001). Fraud arises where there is a non-privileged failure to disclose. DeJoseph v. Zamelli, 392 Pa. 24, 139 A.2d 644, 647 (1958). Fraud renders a transaction **voidable**, even where the misrepresentation is not material. Id.

Additionally, the liability of the Seller's Agents arose out of their alleged agency relationship with the Ms. Edleman. The Seller's Agents' liability may be determined based on the nature and scope of said agency. These determinations are questions of fact, and therefore,

are questions for a jury. Fidelity Bank and Tiernan, 249 Pa. Super. 216, 234, 375 A.2d 1320, 1330 (1977).

Lastly, on the aforementioned element of reliability, whether or not said reliance was justifiable is a question for the jury to be based on all of the facts and permissible inferences which may be drawn from the evidence presented at trial. Myers v. McHenry, 398 Pa. Super. 100, 109, 580 A.2d 860, 865 (1990). Because the Marrones have raised genuine issues of material fact, which need to be determined by a jury, dismissal of this action against the Plaintiffs would be inappropriate.

**B. Plaintiffs' Have Established a Claim Pursuant to the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law ("UTPCPL") Against these Defendants.**

In their Amended Complaint the Plaintiffs made the following allegations against the Seller's Agents in support of their claim for violations of UTPCPL:

83. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 through 82 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.
84. In view of the foregoing, the Plaintiffs believe and therefore aver that the Defendants, Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty, have engaged in unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices as contemplated by the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Law (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "UTPCPL") which include but are not limited to the following:
  - (a) Using deceptive representations in connection of the condition of the aforesaid sale of subject property;
  - (b) In representing that said property was not defective when they knew, or should have know, it is not;
  - (c) Engaging in fraudulent conduct which created a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding in the Plaintiffs' purchase, ownership, and maintenance of the subject property;

- (d) Defendants engaged in the foregoing conduct for the sole purpose of concealing the seriousness and gravity of the defective conditions of said property and thus preventing any further action to rectify the serious and defective condition of the subject property which was reckless, malicious, and in gross disregard of the Plaintiffs' rights.

- 85. As a direct and proximate cause of the Defendants' violation of the UTPCPL, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, and are entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees.

The Seller's Agents claim that the Marrones have failed to prove the common-law elements of fraud. The Marrones have demonstrated the fraudulent and deceptive business practices of the Seller's Agents, as set forth above.

The legislative intent in enacting the Pennsylvania UTPCPL was to enhance the protection of the public from unfair business practices. Gabriel v. O'Hara, 368 Pa. Super. 383, 388, n.6, 534 A.2d 488, 491, n.6 (1987). The central underlying intent of this statute is fraud prevention and the Act must be construed liberally to effectuate that remedial intent. Com. v. Monumental Properties, 459 Pa. 450, 457-461, 329 A.2d 812, 815-817 (1974). Gabriel, 534 A.2d at 491. Culbreth v. Lawrence Miller, Inc., 328 Pa. Super. 374, 477 A.2d 491 (1984).

In the Act, the legislature has established a private cause of action for treble damages under 73 P.S. §201-9.2(a), which reads:

**§201-9.2 Private Actions**

- (a) any person who purchases or leases goods or services primarily for personal, family or household purposes and thereby suffers any ascertainable loss of money or property, real or personal, as a result of the use or employment by any person of a method, act or practice declared unlawful by section 3 of this act, may bring a

private action to recover actual damages or one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, whichever is greater. The Court may, in its discretion, award up to three times the actual damages sustained, but not less than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, and may provide such additional relief as it deems necessary or proper.

73 P.S. §201-9.2(a). 73 P.S. §201-2(4)(xiii) defines “unfair or deceptive acts or practices” as “[e]ngaging in any other fraudulent conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding.”

The Marrones justifiably relied upon the misrepresentations of the Sellers Agents, as explained above. As a result, the Marrones purchased a home that had a latent defect, as well as being contaminated with toxic mold, (Affidavits of Tom Moore and Robert Pfromm) causing this unsuspecting family both physical and financial damages. Accordingly, the Plaintiffs respectfully submit that they have demonstrated that there are genuine issues of material fact which precludes the moving Defendants' motion for summary judgment.

Wherefore, the Plaintiffs respectfully request that this District Court enter an Order Denying the Motion for Summary Judgment of the Defendants Schaeffer and Mt. Gretna.

Respectfully submitted,

TARASI, TARASI & FISHMAN, P.C.

By: 

Gianni Floro, Esquire  
PA ID No. 85837  
Attorney for the Plaintiffs  
510 Third Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219  
P: (412) 391-7135  
F: (412) 471-2673

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Plaintiffs' Amended Response to Motion for Summary Judgment of Defendants Fred Schaeffer and Mt. Gretna Realty, the Plaintiffs' Amended Counter Statement of Undisputed Materials Facts, and Plaintiffs' Brief in Opposition to the Motion for Summary Judgment of Defendant Fred Schaeffer and Mt. Gretna Realty were served on counsel for the Defendants on this 23rd day of November, 2002, by the United States Mail, First Class, Postage prepaid addressed as follows:

James G. Nealon, III, Esquire  
Nealon & Grover, P.C.  
2411 North Front Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17110

John Flounlacker, Esquire  
Thomas, Thomas & Hafer, LLP  
305 North Front Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17108

Edward A. Monsky, Esquire  
Fine, Wyatt & Carey, P.C.  
425 Spruce Street  
Scranton, PA 18501-0590

Jennifer L. Murphy, Esquire  
Duane, Morris & Heckscher, LLP  
305 North Front Street, 5th Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17108-1003

TARASI, TARASI & FISHMAN, P.C.

Date: 11/23/02

By: 

Gianni Floro, Esquire  
PA ID No. 85837  
Attorney for the Plaintiffs  
510 Third Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219  
P: (412) 391-7135  
F: (412) 471-2673